

**Table A. PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF RAW MATERIALS PRODUCTION FOR SELECTED PERIODS:**  
1900 to 1959

Raw materials group	1900-09 average	1920- 29 average	1950-59 average
All raw materials .....	100	100	100
	17	26	33
Agricultural materials .....	67	62	60
	15	10	6
Fishery and wildlife products .....	•	1	1

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Raw Materials in the United States, 1900-  
Economy: 1961 (Working Paper No. 6).

Federal Reserve Index of Industrial Production—a key monthly indicator of current economic activity.

The concurrent collection of comparable data on wholesale and retail trades selected and services manufacturing and minerals in the censuses beginning with 1954 has encouraged the Census Bureau to develop its Enterprise Statistics Program which relates census company-level data to the establishment data. Thus a measure of the integration and diversification of the American enterprise system becomes available. Likewise through the Enterprise Statistics Program it is possible to link census establishment-based data on a modified basis to other statistical systems such as those of the Internal Revenue Service's Statistics of Income for corporations.

## 2. ECONOMIC SIGNIFICANCE OF THE MINING SECTOR

The mineral industries in recent years have accounted for less than 2 percent of national income and have required employment of less than 2 percent of all gainful workers in the United States. Nevertheless the mineral industries furnished an increasing proportion of the raw materials base of

the economy. In 1961 the mining industries supplied 32 percent of all raw materials produced: agricultural materials 61 percent, forest products 6 percent, and fishery and wildlife products 1 percent. This may be compared with averages for the first decade of this century when mineral products accounted for only 17 percent of all raw materials. Table A compares such figures for three periods in the last half century.

Production of minerals in the United States requires a relatively much greater expenditure of capital and equipment than is needed for the manufacturing industries. Although value added in mining in 1963 amounted to only 8 percent of total value added for mining and manufacturing combined, capital expenditures in the mineral industries were 22 percent of the total for mining and manufacturing and horsepower of power equipment excluding highway-type equipment 19 percent of the total. (See table B.) Moreover the oil and gas extraction industries alone accounted for 17 percent of all capital expenditures for mining and manufacturing. (In comparing figures in table B it should be noted that value added in mining includes a measure of value added in the development of mineral properties; see section 27 and capital expenditures include expenditures for development of mineral properties, see section 23.)

Table B. VALUE ADDED, EMPLOYMENT, CAPITAL EXPENDITURES AND HORSEPOWER OF EQUIPMENT  
IN MINERAL AND MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES: 1963

Item	Mineral industries		Manufacturing industries	Mineral industries as percent of mineral and manufacturing industries	
	All mining	Oil and gas extraction only		All mining	Oil and gas extraction only
Value added ..... \$1,000	15,91	11,02	192,103	7.6	5.3
Capital expenditures ..... do	3,264	2,552	11,371	22.3	17
Employment ..... ; ..... 1,000	616	272	16,961	3.5	1
Horsepower of power equipment					
Including highway type .. do	52,77	28,30	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Excluding highway type .. do	36,25	16,92	151,498	19.3	9.0

(NA) Not available.